Malavis

## Mississippiam.

"Enforcement of the Laws."

We find in the Cincinnati Gazette of Tues

WIDE-AWAKES, ATTENTION.

Commandant General.

Ossawatomie John Brown headed in Kansas.

Pugh vs. Douglas.

Senator Pugh of Ohio, Douglas' right bow-

"coercion" doctrine proclaimed by the Squat-

wheat and the surplus that can be spared

BELL NOMINATED BY ABOLITIONISTS .- Can

any honest and impartial enquirer after truth,

doubt the political complexion of the Conven-

sentiments in their votes. Thirteen votes were cast for McLean, of Ohio, who was for a

ter candidate for the Presidency :

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING ON CAPITOL STREET, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

JOHN J. PETTUS, Governor of the State of Mississippi. To the Sherif of — County, GRERTING:
WHEREAS, Tuesday next after the first Munday in the month of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, being the sixth day of the said month, is the time appointed by Law for holding an election in this State for seven Electors, to vote for Election and Vice-President of the United States of America; and whereas, it is my duty to issue a writ of election, requiring you to hold the election. VOL. XXVIII.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOT E. E.

TO holders of Lovees Scrip of Tunics, Coshoma:
Bollvar, Washington, and Issaquems counties,
Tou are hereby notified to present the Levee Scrip held by you, to the Board of Lovee Commissioners of the State of Mississippi, before the first day of November naxt [1880, ] for approval, registration, endorsement and sealing, in accordance with the provisions of the 4th section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the indebtedness of certain counties of the Mississippi River Levee District." Approved February 10th, 1860.

J. L. ALCORN,
President Board Levee Commissioners.

President Board Levee Commissioners.

President Board Levee Commissioners.

ELECTION-PROCLAMATION.

been transferred to me.
J. C. HARPER, Complainant.

JACKSON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1860.

of America; and whereas, it is my duty to issue a writ of election, requiring you to hold the election at the time and place appointed by Law:

Non, therefore, I, Joun J. PETTUS, Governor of the State of Mississippi, do issue this, my writ, requiring you to hold an election at the several precisite in your County, on Tuesday next, after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D. 1869, for the election of seven Electors, to vote for President and Vice President of the United States of America; and I do moreover enjoin it upon you, to conduct said election in all respects, conform ably to Law, and make due returns thereof to the Scarcetary of State.

Given under my hand, and the Great LS. Scal of the States of Mississippi, hereunto affixed, at the City of Jackson, this the lith day of August, A. D. 1860.

By the Governor: JOHN J. PETTUS.

C.A. BROUGHER, Secretary of State.

August 14 '60—t E. therein;
Take notice that we, Samuel G. Parks and
Joseph W. Parks, claiming to hold under and by
virtue of a tax deed, the following described lands:
All of section 11, and undivided half interest in
E. ½ of section 14; all in township 18, of range
6 West, lying and being in the county of Washington, State of Mississippi, the period allowed by
law for the redemption of which lands having expired, and they remaining unredeemed; have
applied by Bill in chancery according to the statute
in such case made and provided, filed in the
Chancery Court of Washington county, to be held
at the Court House of said county, in the town of
Greenville, on the second Monday of November,
next, the same being the 12th day of November,
A. D. 1860, to have said tax title made perfect and
valid, against all parties claiming or having an STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, In Chancery Court,
Scott Courty. Oct. Term, A. D. 1860.

10 all persons claiming or having an interest
aither legal or equitable, in the lands
hereinafter described at the time the same were
sold for taxes, and all such other persons as may
be interested therein: valid, against all parties claiming or having an interest in said lands, which existed at the time the same were sold for taxes. Said lands were sold for taxes on the — day of April, A. D. 1848, he interested therein:

Take nettice, that I have filed my bill in the Chancery Court of Scott county, for the purpose of having the title vested in me by tax deed, made perfect and valid against all parties claiming or having an interest in such lands which existed at the time the same were sold for taxes;

Tou are also hereby notified unless you appear and plead answer or demur to said complainments bill by or hydre the 4th Monday of October 1860, it being the regular term of the Chancery Court of Scott county, the said bill and allegations thereof will be taken for conferred and admitted to be true, and the complainment will move the Court to decree forthwith a Confirmation of such title as fully and dompletely as if the parties had been personally dated the 31st day of July, A. D. 1857; and the number and description of said lands endorsed in said deed, which we claim, and the title to which we seek to have confirmed are as follows: All of section eleven, and undivided half interest in East half of section fourteen, township 18, of range 6 West, lying and being in the county of Washington, in the State of Mississippi.

At the time and place above named you and each of you are hereby notified and required to be and appear before said Chancery Court, to show cause against said tax title and why our title should not be confirmed; upon your failure so to completely as if the parties had been personally served with notice or process, and had appeared and defended said proceedings.

The said lands are situate lying and being in the county of Sout, State of Mississippi, known and described as follows, to wit: East-half of southcause against said tax title and why our title should not be confirmed; upon your failure so to appear and show cause as afore-aid against said application, we will move said Chancery Court, that our Bill and the allegations thereof, be taken for confessed and admitted to be true, against all persons having an interest in said lands at and prior to the time the same were sold for taxes, and that a confirmation of our said title he decreed that a confirmation of our said title be decreed, and that the same be made perfect and valid according to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided.

This 26th day of September, A. D. 1860-w5t
SAMUEL G. PARKS,
JOSEPH W. PARKS.

OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION No. 664, DATED JULY 7th, 1860. MINNESOTA. Notice of Proceedings to Confirm Tax Titles. STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. In Chancery Court.

At the Land Office at St Cloud, on the 15th day October next, of twenty-five townships and parts townships heretofore unoffered in the counties Sherburne, Benton, Morrison and Crow Wing. At the Land Office at Forest City, on the 22d day James Patterson, claiming to hold under and by virtue of a tax deed, the following described lands: virtue of a tax deed, the following described lands All of section number twelve (12), the undivided All of section number thereen (13), all in half interest in section number thereen (13), all in township 18, of range 6 West, and undivided half interest in W. ½ of section 18, township 18, range 5 West, lying and being in the country of Washington, State of Mississippi; the period allowed by law for the redemption of the same having ex-

of November next, of sixty-four townships and parts of townships in the counties of Wincoa, Fillmare, Olimstead, Mower, Dodge, Freeborn, Stocke, Wauseca and Faribalt.

At the Land Office at Chatfield, on the 12th day

November next, of sixty-four townships and tag of townships in the counties of Winous, Fillows assect and Faribait.

At the Land Office at Chatfield, on the 12th day November next, of all the vacant tracts in the en-numbered sections and parts of section with expolit and Colar Valley, the Transit, and the doot River Valley, Railroads, within the district f lands subject to sale at Chatfield.

At the Land Office at Sunrise City, on the 22nd lay of Ostober next, of forty-five townships and parts of townships heretofere unoffered in the counties of Bachanan, Chisago, Isanti, Anoka, Milie Lace, Sherburne, Benton and Aiken.

At the Land Office at Portland, on the 15th day of Ostober next, of twenty townships and fractional townships heretofere unoffered in the counties of Lake and St. Louis.

The laced will be offered with the usual exceptions of school sections, &c.

The laced will be offered with the usual exceptions of school sections, &c.

The laced will be offered with the usual exceptions of school sections, &c.

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The laced will be offered with the usual exceptions of school sections will be offered subject, and the laced of the Railroads will be offered subject, and the laced of the Railroads will be offered subject, and the laced of the Railroads will be offered subject, and the laced of the Railroads will be offered subject, and the laced of the Railroads will be offered subject, and the laced of the Railroads will be offered subject, and the laced of the Railroads will be offered subject, and the laced of the Railroads will be offered subject, and the laced of the Railroads will be offered subject, and the laced of the Railroads

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, In Chancery Court,
Scott Courty. Oct. term, A. D. 1860.

TO all persons claiming or having an interest
elther legal or equitable, in the lands here-

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, In Chancery Court
SCOTT COUNTY. Oct. Term A. D. 1886,
To all persons claiming or having an interest,
either legal or equitable, in the lands hereinafter described at the time the same were sold or
forfeited for Taxes, and all such other persons as

BY Order of the Court of Equity in this case, notice is hereby given to Stephen Norris, Thomas Norris, Nancy Stidham and Elizabeth Nash, if they be living, or their next of kin or representatives if they be dead, and all other persons claiming to be distributees of Mary White, late of Edgefield District, who died intestate, to present and prove their claims before the Court of Edgefield District, within three months from the publication hereof, on pain of being barred from any share in the Estate of said Intestate.

Z. W. CARWILE, C. E. E. D. Comm'rs. Office, Aug 28, 1860—w3m.

November, A. D. 1848. The South-wast quarter, section four, and North-west quarter, section nine, township five, range eight, East, sold as the property of J. Callenden in 1845, and sold by the State of Mississippi to O. P. Thempson, in 1846 and afterwards transferred to Geo. W. Harper.

(Agent of Geo. W. Harper, Compl'at.)

Cooper & Harper, Selicitors for Complainant.

Torth-mat quarter of section twenty-one, township seven, range fix. East, which said lands were sold for the tages due thereon, to J. M. & J. J. Chamber 14th of April, 1845, as the property of R. E. Stratton and the said J. M. & J. J. Chambers, sold to John Hendly, and the said John Hendly to Clarinea Haw

LAND OFFICE,

Jackson, Miss. Sept 7th 1860. 

ROM and after the 19th day of October, 1860.

GARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

ONTINUES the practice of his profession.—
Office at his residence on Capitol street, Jack
Miss. jy 27, 1860-tf.

Notice of Proceedings to Confirm Tax Titles.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, In Chancery Court, Washington Court, Nov. term, A. D. 1869.

To all persons claiming or having an interest either legal or equitable, in the lands herein-after discribed at the time the same were sold for taxes, and all such other persons as may be interested therein;

THE MISSISSIPPIAN.

Jackson, ::::September 28, 1860

E. BARKSDALE, Editor & Proprietor

FOR PRESIDENT: JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. OF KENTUCKY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEN. JO. LANE, OF OREGON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. STATE AT LARGE. THOS. W. HARRIS, of Marshall. A. K. BLYTHE, of Yallobusha. FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. J. W. CLAPP, of Marshall.

SECOND DISTRICT. RICHARD HARRISON, of Monroe. THIRD DISTRICT. P. F. LIDDELL, of Carroll. FOURTH DISTRICT. LIVINGSTON MIMS, of Hinds. FIFTH DISTRICT. J. B. CHRISMAN, of Lawrence.

National Democratic Platform. Reported at Charleston by majority of Committee, and unanimously adopted Baltimore.

Resolved, That the platform adopted the Democratic party at Cincinnati is affirmed with the following explanatory resolutions First-That the Government of a Territory rganized by an act of Congress is provisiona and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Tertory, without their rights, either of person or

slavery.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practi Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law are hostile in character to, and subversive of the Constituta States recognize it as an imperative duty of

in foreign lands, to the same extent as its na tive-born citizens. And, Whereas, One of the greatest neces sities of the age, in a political, commercial postal and Military point of view, is a speedy tic coasts ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National D

party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific Railroad, from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

Appointments for Hon. A. K. Blythe. This gentleman will speak at—
Jacks-m. Monday (night) Oct. 1st
Canton Wednesday, Oct. 3d
Vicksburg. Thursday (night), 4
Midway (flinds Co.), 6 miles South-east of Raymond, Saturday, October 6.

Military Companies --- Attention.

the sphere of their jurisdiction and instead of

onfining the invitation to Military Companies for, and we wish to hear at once from such as intend so compete. J. J. WILLIAMS. Sec'y C. D. Fair.

All papers in the State will confer a favor by giving the above a notice. JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c .- Mr. J. B. Mo rey having returned from the great emporium of trade and fashion, is now prepared to present splendid variety of goods in his line. His establishment is very extensive, and it is not

advertisements. Dr. Dozier of Clarke County.

ninently connected with the politics of East member of the Opposition party, has openly cause of the Constitutional Democracy is upward and enward. Grand Rally at Winona.

athering of the Democracy and barbecue at

have been made with the railroad for a special mination. This passage has been altered, (as

AN ABOLITIONIST .- The citizens of Carroll

county held a meeting to try the purport of language used by one E. Mortimer; and after fair and impartial trial, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meet

ing, after due deliberation on the remarks of Edward Mortimer in reference to the institualso regard him a nuisance, and think he should not be allowed to remain in any South-

Said Mortimer having deemed it unhealthy to remain longer in Carroll, has decamped for Description .- Edward Mortimer is an Eng-Description.—Edward Mortimer is an Eng-lishman by birth, was raised and educated in England, is about five feet six or eight inches high, rather square built, about fifty-five or sixty years old, very talkative, and is the author of a book bow in publication, called the "Anglo-Mississippian and "Anglo-American."

Hon. W. A. Lake and W. C. Smedes on Disunion.

Notwithstanding the changes which are very day rung upon the disunion charge against the Democratic party, by peripatitic than the distinguished Opposition leaders whose names head this article.

On the 14th December 1859, Mr Smedes offered a long and ably drawn string of reso-The 9th resolution of the series refers di-

Government." But let the reader peruse for 9. Resolved, That the organization of a sec-

tional party, based upon opposition to slavery, and existing alone in the non-slaveholding States, whether its objects be to provent the the States where it now exists, is an organization at war with the just and equal rights of the slave-holding States, destructive of the peace and harmony which ought to prevail among the members of a common government and offensive in every way to the people of property, being destroyed or injured by Con-and the principles upon which it would be ef-gressional or territorial legislation. fected, odious to the Southern people; and his election, though according to the forms eral Government in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and the Territories and ern States into open and direct hostility to his government. Therefore, for the sake of our ommon country, and to save the Union of these States from peril, if not from certain

in such territories." This doctrine commits Mr. Lake to disso-Bell or Douglas! In his Pacific Railroad will give some extracts. speech, Mr. Bell "avowed the principle" that Congress has "plenary power" over the territories; and in his Freeport speech and in his late Rochester speech, Mr. Douglas claimed for the territorial legislature the power to exfor the territorial legislature the power to ex-clude or abolish slavery. Lincoln says that Congress not only possess this rower but Congress not only possess this power but

Here is Mr. Lake's resolution, offered in the Mississippi House of Representatives,

February 1st, 1860. The House resumed the consideration of

The question being on adopting the resolutions as amended by the select committee.

Mr. Lake offered the following amendment to the resolutions:
Strike out the second resolution and insert in lieu thereof the following:
That the election of a President of the Uni-

to the Southern U. S. Court Circuit, it is extended to all the State, wherever a Company may exist. So the field is open to all, and as may exist. So the field is open to all, and as the premiums are large let us have generous competition. One hundred for the best horse company and two hundred dollars for the best infantry, are prizes worth contending for and we wish to hear at once from such in the confederacy of States and would be just ground for the Southern States to take counsel for their separation, safety and pro-

> So much for Messrs. Lake and Smedes on disunion. What more can the worst "fanatic"

What They Used to Say.

ous Rochester speech, in which was first an- give up our constitutional rights, willing to to be expected that his entire stock could yet | nounced his "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, | sacrifice the institution of slavery, which is have arrived, but he is receiving additions | the "Nashville Banner and True Whig" (now "the very warp and woof of our social and podaily; and those wishing to secure the first a Bell organ) used the following language:

"He (Senator Seward) no longer has the which would then cease to carry out the ends "He (Senator Seward) no longer has the shadow of a claim to nationality, and we do not hesitate to declare that the election of such a man to the Presidency would be the instant signal for dissolution of the Union."

In the Convention, says: "I would not give this convention, says: "I would not give this

after the election of Win. H. Seward to the Presidency, while the above declaration is unexplained and unretracted."

DESPERATE MEN RESORT TO FALSEHOOD,-One of the basest acts of the campaign is the Breckingdee, at Lexington, so as to make him appear to give up all hope of election. The part altered is that in which he speaks of his pressed to show that he did not seek the noforgers change a bank bill from one denomina-

as, the leader of the old Whig party in that State, as long as it was a party, has given in his unqualified support for Breckinridge and the authority of an "impactal Gland with the Louisville Journal, we believe—the same paper which stated, on the authority of an "impactal Gland with the Louisville Journal, we believe—the same paper which stated, on the authority of an "impactal Gland with the Louisville Journal, we believe—the same paper which stated, on the authority of an "impactal Gland with the Louisville Journal, we believe—the same paper which stated, on the authority of an "impactal Gland with the Louisville Journal, we believe—the same paper which stated, on the authority of an "impactal Gland with the Louisville Journal, we believe—the same paper which stated, on the authority of an "impactal Gland with the Louisville Journal, we believe—the same paper which stated, on the authority of an "impactal Gland with the Louisville Journal, we believe—the same paper which stated, on the authority of an "impactal Gland with the Louisville Journal, we believe—the same paper which stated, on the authority of an "impactal Gland with the Louisville Journal, we believe—the same paper which stated, on the authority of an "impactal Gland with the Louisville Journal, we believe—the same paper which stated, on the authority of an "impactal Gland with the Louisville Journal, we believe—the same paper which stated, on the authority of an "impactal Gland with the Louisville Journal, we believe—the same paper which stated, on the louisville Journal, we believe—the same paper which stated, on the louisville Journal, we believe the louisville Jou there were only two thousand persous present, to hear the recent speech of Mr. Breckinridge.

> THE ELECTION IN WILMINGTON, DELA WARE .- The following was the result of the election for Mayor, in Wilmington, Delaware, last week: Gilpin, (Bell and Lincoln,) 878; Young, (Breckinridge,) 874; Hagany, (Douglas,) 87. Gilpin over Young, 4.

NAPLES CAPTURED BY GARBALDI-Victor Emanuel Proclaimed King of Italy .- Tue

telegraph announces that Naples, the capital of the Two Sicilies, has been triumphantly entered by Garibaldi's forces, and that the King of Sardinia, Victor Emanuel, has been Mr. Justice John McLean, of Ohio, whose proclaimed King of Italy. We learned by infamous opinions we have given you in this the Europa's news that the Queen of Spain article. had offered the King of Naples a refuge in Spain, which the latter accepted. Thus, in a should make Southern men pause ere they little better than two months, has the conquest at a time like this, endorse by their votes a of a kingdom, with a population of eleven millions and a formidable standing army, been black, blue spirits and gray," which refused object for which I have lived, and for which I

Black Republicans in the Constitu- act to give to the South any guarantee that The Wide-Awakes---The Lincoln-Doug- What the Oppositionists thought in tional Union Convention .-- A Missis- they are with us in the struggle for constitusippi Bell Bector Endorsing an Abolitionist.

We have before as the official proceedings Union-savers in the interest of the Bell party, we imagine that there is nothing that savors half so strongly of disunion even in Mr. Yancey's Slaughter letter, as certain resolutions submitted to the Legislature by none other condemnation of Southern men. It was well then in the field as the regular Democratic they resolved that it, was their "duty to recognize no political principles" other than meaningless generalities, upon which the vilest the Breckinridge men of Missouri gave him lutions in the Mississippi Legislature, embracing all the sectional issues pending between the North and the South.

Black Republican, a well as the most violent Fire-eater, can stand for there were men in that strange medled dubbed the "Constituthat strange media and the Constant umpn.

tional Union Convention,"—men who were A few days since, the true Democracy of is committed, and says that it would be "in to-day as diametrally opposed to the South attended the Convention, and gave in his ad-

914 votes for the nomination for President, as follows: and John McLean, of Ohio, received 21 votes, sippi's candidate the Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey, ceived at any ballot. It is startling that plause, and three cheers for the Jackson resosuch men as Botts and McLean should be spread of slavery into the territories of the United States, or to effect its destruction in voted for in a Constitutional convention; but it pectation to speak, and did not think he ought is more astonishing still that they should be to be called upon. He was proud to hear the endorsed, not silently, but with hot words of unanimity with which they agreed upon the praise, by Southern delegates in that conven-

> But first, let us glance at the political status of Botts and McLean.

John M. Botts bails from a Southern State. Virginia,) but his past record has been so but the principles of these resolutions of the blackest abolitionists urged his nomination by the Chicago Convention, which nomiwithin the scope of the organization, [Repub-

vilorial Legislature, to prohibit the introductional, that negroes are citizens of the United ly legislation with the institution of slavery he thereby becomes free, although he may subsequently have been removed to a slave | Convention. State. For the benefit of our readers, who lution in the event of the election of Lincoln, cannot lay their hands upon the opinion, we At page 531 of the published Report, by

Appleton, speaking of Dred Scott, an African slave, he said: Being born under our Constitution and laws.

his domicil in a State different from that of the defendant, he is a citizen within the act of Congress, and the courts of the Union are open to origin in power, and is against right;" and on page 540 he argues that Congress has absolute

power over slavery in all places under its jurisdiction. On page 543 he says that Congress can prohibit slavery in the Territories. We copy an extract: If Congress should deem slaves or free col-

ored persons injurious to the population of a free Territory, as conducing to lessen the value of the public lands, or on any other ground other words, Mr. Douglas tells them that they the power to prohibit them from becoming set-On page 548 he denies that slaves are prop-

erty under the Constitution. But we have extracted enough for our purpose. Is it a wonder that a man holding such

views was a prominent candidate before the Black Republican Chicago Convention, and received a considerable number of votes for nomination for the Presidency? But then it strikes us as humiliating in the

extreme to the whole South to see Southern

men standing upon the floor of what they call a Constitutional Convention, and endorsing such men as Botts, and bespattering with fulsome praise such men as McLane-willing to Bell organ) used the following language:

"He (Senator Seward) no longer has the shadow of a claim to nationality, and we do not hashadow of a claim to nationality, and we do not hesitate to declare that the election of such aman for dissolution of the Union."

"We never indulge in the idle luxury of making threats, but, we state it as a fact which cannot be disputed or denied, that the south." And Gustavus A. Henry, another cannot be disputed or denied, that the shadow of a claim to nationality, and we do not hesitate to declare that the election of such aman for dissolution of the Union. Mr. Fillmore in 1856 said that the South ought not, and would not consent, to live under a Black Republican government to be founded upon metalate or the Presidency will be land and all the negroes of the South." And Gustavus A. Henry, another delegate from Tennessee, says: "If civil war should ensue on this slavery question that a man who would consent to hold office in a Southern State under Lincoln would deserve to be hung as a traitor. Watts the leader of the Bell party in Alabama, takes the leader of the Bell party in Alabama, takes the leader of the Bell party in Alabama, takes the leader of States rights—because I hold to the not fight the North. I would be hung first." But it was left for a delegate from the proud
State of Mississippi (who is now canvassing
ted to the same policy. How is the catastroted to the same policy. How is the catastrosent to arm the Federal Government with a this State as elector for John Bell) to endorse and laud to the skies such men as John M. Botts and John McLean, of Ohio. John A

W. C. Watson, Bell elector for the first district in Mississippi, rose in his place, in the Convention which nominated Bell and Everett, and which had supported Botts and Mc-Lean, and the proceedings show that Mr. Wat-

tion to another,) so as to make Mr. Breckinridge say that he is now content with "six
years in the Senate" and expects (instead of
expected,) no more.

Let me tell you, too, that we have had to select our candidates from a long list of names, either of whom, if selected, would have reflected honor upon the station. Virginia was my native State, and I know something of Virginians, and I know John Minor Botts, He then spoke of other gentlemen, and finally

> Another name suggests itself to my mind—that of John McLean, of Ohio. [Applause.] I am familiar at least with his judicial career upon the bench, and I admire his firmness, his temper, his patriotism, and I have seen him do his duty in meting out justice, especially to the South, under circumstances that were well cal-culated to try his firmness and his patriotism, and now I ask you all to unite with me in awarding to him the plaudit of "well done, good and faithful servant." [Loud cheers.]

back and read again what Mr. Watson, who is now telling the people of Mississippi that they must take his word for John Bell's We have given the reader facts—facts which

tional rights and State equality. The Governor Elect of Missouri Repudiates Douglas, and Declares for

Breckinridge and Lane, and Endorses the Democratic Platform. nonncement of the nomination of Douglas by the Rumps, the Hon. C. F. Jackson, who was nominee for Governor of Missouri, declared in

violation of the spirit of the Constitution" and and her constitutional rights as Seward or hesion to John C. Breckinridge and the plat-At the conclusion of the speech, Gen. Ran more than double the number which Missis- ney moved that Claiborne F. Jackson, who was present, be invited to speak. [Great ap-

> Gov. Jackson said he came here with no exawake?" Jackson resolutions. They accorded with his sentiments, and for them he had fought as in the Tribune, at the dedication of the new ceive petitions to do an unconstitutional act, hard as any man in Missouri. For three days, Wide-Aawake Hall in New York, on the 10th even if it was a grievance to the petitioners. ber and defended them, and he was ready to We may Awake organ zation as follows: do it whenever they were assailed. miformly upon the side of the North that many pledged himself he would never betray. He lack of the Republican farty has been practihad differed with other candidates for whom | cal, active working men. This was the most he had voted. When the news of the Balti-more nominations reached him he was in the The young men are beginning to feel their nated Lincoln. The New York Tribune said midst of a warm contest. He had not seen true power, and it shows them what Ricy are nominated Judge Douglas; he has not seen this as inaugurating a true military movement

lican,] unless we misunderstand their position, such men as" Botts, etc. His nomination graph, and he relied upon the statement of a eigners, and officered in the most aristocratic tory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States; and a government to destruction.—(House Journal, footing with the people of other States; and a government to destruction.—(House Journal, for the Union, as a Southern man with sections of the Union, as a Southern man wit can journals, for he was looked upon in both Breckinridge, and knew him to be an honoration for Major this new organization, and let the free and voluntary military of this country have fair dress, which was signed by W. L. Sharkey his He opposed the appearation of Texas Northern principles.

But the evidence against John McLean, of Ohio, is more damning still, for he is a Black Rapublican in full fellowship. However, and as he said before, would alstanding army. He felt more hope for this Mr. Lake is more pointed and emphatic.—
He leaves no room for controversy as to what Le thinks the South ought to do in the event of Lincoln's election. Nay, his resolution asserts that it would furnish just ground for series the series that it would furnish just ground for series that it would for series that it would be series to series the series that it would be series to series the series that it would be series to series the series that it is a black the series "separation," to elect to the Presidency a candidate "upon the avowed principle" (whether

Let the South read the dissenting opinion

Louis for that purpose, and to meet the Centime would yet come when this work would be accomplished, and man be equal to his didate "upon the avowed principle" (whether be proposed to carry it into practise or not)

Let the South read the dissenting opinion trai committee. He wanted to see the bear morracy harmonious; the condition of the finances of the State required it, and he expression in the proposed to carry it into practise or not)

Let the South read the dissenting opinion trai committee. He wanted to see the brother man everywhere, and justice and right finances of the State required it, and he expression in the proposed to carry it into practise or not) pected, in the questions that may arise during tion of slavery into any of the territories of States, and that when a slave has once visited Democratic friends, and by his Douglas friends the United States, or to interfere by unfriend- a free State, with the consent of his master. also. [Cheers.] He owed his election to the

day last a regular military order, showing supporters of both Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. | that there is a premeditation in this organiza-Douglas, and some of whom he saw in this tion which we little dream of. The order He begged his Democratic friends to seek which we refer to is as follows: he believed would come together if they were

reasoned with in a spirit of calmness and for-He thanked the Convention for the honor it CINCINNATI WIDE AWAKE HEAD QUARTERS. had done him in inviting him to address so large and respectable a body, and retired from Awakes THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, to attend the meeting in the Findlay Market Space, and in honor to those noble champions of Freedom in Slave States—Frank Blair and Cassius M. Clay.

The Central, and First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Ward "Old Claib." was all right, and senceforth act with the Democracy. The

'few days" before a glorious victory. Douglas Sneers at the Courage of Southern Citizens.

proper to sneer at the courage of Southern citiproper to sneer at the courage of Southern citizens. Substantially, he said that whife eager to play the part of traitors, they desire to be

north on Vine to Elder, and west on Elder to the Market Space.

R. DELAVAN MUSSEY, secured against the penalty of treason. In connected with the public interest, they have | want to break up the Union, but are afraid to encounter the risk of the gallows which he proposes to erect for all who refuse to succumb to Lincoln and an abolition administration.

Mexican war, who has seen much of them, believes them to be, as a general thing, the hest drilled in military tactics of any company anxious to promote friendly feeling between that he ever saw outside of a regular army. What all this means we know not, but it is different sections would give them utterance. high time that the South was united, and that, Falling from the lips of Douglas, however, they are disgraceful in the extreme. He too, upon some man who could not be claimed should be the last to impugn the courage of as "a Southern man with Northern princiother people, when it is well known that he ples," if there be such a man in the South crouched like a whipped spaniel under the lash of John J. Crittenden, and that he never showed himself any thing else than a hero of the Bob Acres school, in his encounters with er in the Charleston Convention, uttered senbody, by no means corresponding with the

The Only Way to Save the Union. leader of the Bell party in Alabama, takes the same view of the matter. The people of Misphe to be averted? It is by giving a united power not conferred by the Constitution, with a power which it can never wisely exercise, ry Oregon and California and may carry Penn-with a power which any attempt to exercise and enforce, must inevitably bring on discord, sylvania and a part of the vote of New Jersey. and entorce, must mevicably bring on sylvania and a part of the vote of New Jersey. There is not a single State North, in which | ged." Mr. Bell's friends pretend that he has half enough strength to carry it. What then is the use of his friends running him in the

Still they Come.

The Mobile Mercury has the pleasure of and seed, will be equal to half their whole have hitherto been supporters of Douglas. have, within a day or two past, avowed them-

selves as supporters of Breckinridge and
Lane.

doubt the political complexion of the Convention that nominated Bell and Everett. There were certainly twenty-one Abolitionists in that body, who made bold to declare their WEBSTER ON STATES' RIGHTS AND OBLIGAgarions .- In a late number of the Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel we find a very useful compila-tion of the sentiments uttered by some of the great men of all parties, on the questions of union and disunion, or the relative duties of union and disunion, or the relative duties of the States towards each other, and their allegiance to the Federal Union. Out of many, we quote the extract from Daniel Webster's speech, delivered on the 28th of June, 1851:

I do not hesitate to say and repeat that, if the Northern States refuse, wilfully and deliberately, to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, the South would no longer be lound to observe the compact. A bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides."

ward Bates, of Missouri, a man that everybody the Helphane, than whom the territories is calculation, and who is thorough. We for the Black Republican nomination, and who is thoroughly identified with the party. With these signs upon the record, what do the Bell and Everett men at the South think of their associates?—Independent South.

I do not hesitate to say and repeat that, if the Northern States refuse, wilfully and deliberately, to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, the South would no longer be lound to observe the compact. A bargain broken on all sides."

ward Bates, of Missouri, a man that everybody the Black Republican nomination, and who is thorough. Whith these is thorough. The South is succession with the party of the South. (Application to the set of the South of the South. (Application to the set of the South of the South. (Application to the set of the South of the South. (Application to the set of the South of the South of the South of the South is new role one of no little difficulty.

Mr. Douglas has fully and defiantly—proclaimed the institute of the set of the set of the side of the rights of the South. (Application to the rate it, and their devented in the red with the party of the south of the set of the South of the set of the set of the set of the south of the set of the set of the set of the set of the south of the set o We ask Southern men to turn the eye

At the conclusion of a serenade spec in Detroit, Senator Seward said : Believe me sincere when I say that if it has

A well posted friend at Nashville, writes us as follows under date of Sept. 19th-"I should not be surprised if the Douglas ticket in Tennessee were withdrawn and an entire union of the Democracy on Breckin-

tions may yet be overturned.

NUMBER 41.

las Forces Organizing for the Black 1849 of Voting to Receive Abolition Republican Inauguration, and the Petitions.

In our review of John Bell's record, some The "Wide-Awakes" is the title of a politivoted with John Quincy Adams, J. R. Gid. at which Mr. Saltonstall made a speech, in the co-military organization of the Black Republidings, the "inevitable Slade" and other abolicourse of which he spoke as follows, of the cans, extending its ramifications throughout tionists for the reception and consideration of "Sage of Tennessee"—John Bell: the Northern States, and embracing, as we abolition petitions. We also showed that in I suppose we are all averse to the institution learn from the New York Courier and En-learn from the New York Courier and En-quirer, not less than four hundred thousand the most outrageous assault upon the South ever made in Congress M. P. II. At a recent black republicant the standing firmly against the reform were present in large numbers, and the adjourn any way, voted with the abolitionists peal of the Missouri renowned Burlingame, the Bob Acres of Massachusetts, addressed them as the champions continue his infamous speech. He was the of his party, "their cloud by day and their only Southern man who so voted. The South pillar of fire by night," whose lamps are "the ern delegates, who had retired, the next day rectly to the election of a Black Republican candidate for its nominations—who have out-Lincoln and who stand the candidate for its nominations—who have out-Lincoln, and who stand to care the capes are the only mourning you will ever wear of them."

A few days since, the tage based to co-ope
Idineral torches of our chemical torches of our These are the forces with which the South rate with the South in the passage of that reis to be whipped into submission to the rule solution. Then in 1838 he veted against that would be calculated to drive the Southern Summer, Hale or Hamlin, Wade or Giddings. form of the Constitutional Democracy. His of Abraham Lincoln, who, as he declared two part of the Atherton resolutions which said In that Convention John M. Botts received speech is sketched in the St. Louis Bulletin, years ago in his Chicago speech, "Advocates these abolition petitions should be laid on the BOLDLY AND CLEARLY, a war of sections, a table without being debated printed or referred. war of the North against the South, of free In all these struggles John Bell stood side by

> mination, to be continued relentlessly, until abolitionists. the one or the other shall be subdued, and all When these facts were first brought to Is it not time for the South to be "wide- gized for John Bell. But now they go further and justfy his course. We in the South have held that Congress had no right to reinstant. Greeley speaks of the new Wide-But when, as in this case, slavery is no grie-He had been much interested in the Wide- Constitutional power to abolish it anywhere, which, after alluding to Mr. Breckinridge as Awake movement from the first, for the great petitions under that clause of the Constitution which gives "the people, the right peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances?" The Opposiof this country. It is time that the free men Nashville Convention. That Convention was posits. Of all the Tennessee delegation he

other distinguished gentlemen, they say : "For years, petitions have been addressed to Congress by women, who claim a social, civil and political equality with men, and by men who admit this equality, demanding the Bell. abolition of slavery, as a great moral, social and political evil. And although Congress has no more powers over the subject, no more right to receive such petitions than if they were petitions to abolish the laws of marriage as a great moral, social and political evil, or

asserting power to abolish slavery." In 1849, Judge Sharkey and the other leading lights of the Whig party, thought that to receive these petitions was a great outrage and insult to the South, but in 1860, for pol-John Bell, they say that to refuse to receive September 18, 1860. There will be a Grand Parade of the Wide them would be a violation of the great right of Awakes THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, to at-

petition. "O! shame, where is thy blush ?" inridge. John G. Stokes, a Douglas elector in the

Companies will meet at the Headquarters (Ninth and Walnut) at 8 o'clock, and move up John C. Breckinridge. He says: It seems to me that the present is no time Walnut to Court street, east on Court to Main, and north on Main to the Canal, where they will be received by the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Ward Companies.

The column will then move up to Main to Twelfth street, west on Twelfth to Vine, bugle-blast of black-hearted fanaticism has been sounded by people of the North, and now We are informed that these Wide-Awakes

derive their name from the company which the people, for their suffrages, John C. Breck-inridge and Joseph Lane, statesmen and pa-One of the most distinguished Generals in the triots, willing to do justice to Southern insti-tutions; content with us to rise or fall, and I

come out. She owes it to her manliness, her independence and her political salvation to submit to no such a self-destroying state of things. The strength of the Republican party has been growing gradually and rapidly for twenty-years, and their hatred to slavery has been growing gradually and rapidly for twenty-years, and their hatred to slavery has grown with their growth and strengthended with their strength. If they get possession of the assistant Electors chosen from Prince William county, Va., and says it is "happy to be informed that this is only one of the many instances in which Southern men have been driven off from Mr. Douglas' support, by the tone of overbearing insolence which he has asssumed, and the blue light Federal doctrines to which he seems to have become a sudden convert." The letter of Mr. Tyler lends a support to the Protest of the Southern men, lately issued from the Virginia

September 13, 1860. 4
GENTLEMEN: -Do me the layer to state your paper that I respectfully decline the of Prince William, assigned me by the Staum til his recent speech in Norfolk removet the "scales from my eyes;" and I beheld him whom I considered the friend of the South re-acting the part of Van Buren in 1848, assisting the Whigs and Knewnothings to defeat the Democrats in Virginia, holding that the South may rightfully be excluded from THE GRAIN CROP.—The Chicago papers
state that the seven Northwestern States

States that the seven Northwestern States sentiments merit the severest rebuke from

have produced over 118,000,000 bushels of every being who loves the South. from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconson and Missouri, after keeping abundance for bread The Richmond Enquirer on Douglas's "Coercion" Threat.

> We have only to say to Mr. Douglas, that when he undertakes to coerce, as Mr. Lin-coln's lieutenant, the sovereign States of the South, the gallows of John Brown will be re-erected, and he may find himself pendant Our fathers made this government, a John Brown began the coercing process which Mr. Douglas is to perfect under the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln, and the people of Virginia have not forgot their handiwork in his execution. This doctrine of coercing the process of the process of the people of

the invectives which disappointment and cha-grin could invent. He comes South to create division and discord, to break up the unity of division and discord, to break up the South—her only hope against the aggressions of the North. His speeches and candidacy are help to Lincoln; and he is the most efficient aid to Black Republicanism that they

could have selected.

The future Aid-de-Camp of Lincoln has deonstrated the wisdom of Governor Wise's

There is no Man at the South who More Deserves to be Called a Southorn Man with Northern Principles, than John Bell."

Thus spoke one of Mr. Bell's own friends see, says the Nashville Union, his friends in this State would at once declare that we were doing him the grossest injustice. But here is the sentiment uttered to a Boston Bell-Everett meeting by Mr. Hilliard, one of the most ntimate friends of Mr. Everett, one of the great guns of the Bell-Everetts of Massachusetts. What Bell man of the South dare gainsay a sentiment uttered by such high authority at the home of Mr. Everett? Read the following from the Augusta Dispatch:

Since Mr. Leverett Saltonstall wrote a reply to a gentleman in Alabama, who addressed Edward Everett in reference to his views on certain questions, we have heard nothing of him. On the night of the 5th, the Bell-Eyweeks ago, we showed that he had invariably eretts of Ward No. 11, Boston, had a reunion

ever made in Congress, Mr. Bell not only refused to retire with the other South-States." He likes John Bell because he was ther action, and John Bell refused to co-ope- on the side of the "Bage of Quincy," when the Sage of Quincy" was on the north side of a popular question. Unfortunate for Mr. Bell. nearly all the great national questions for almost a quarter of a century. Therefore, Mr. States against the slave States, a war of exter- side with Slade, Giddings, Adams and other Salstonstall ought to confine himself to his legitimate duties of conscience-keeper for Mr. slavery man" on a ticket ought to satisfy the dear, good conservative Saltonstall, and his speeches might not do his Southern brethren any good. We suppose they will treat it as with discreet silence.

At the same meeting a Mr. Hilliard made vance to the abolitionists, and Congress has no quite a finished declamation, in the course of how can they demand the reception of these the accomplished candidate of the pro-slavery and secession school, he endorsed Mr. Bell as

On the other hand, how has it been with Mr. Bell? He has been all his life in opposi-tion to the dominant public sentiment of the tionists held in 1849 that Congress had South. He is a protectionist; the South is fer no right to receive these, petitions. The free trade. He was in favor of the United Mississippi Convention of October 1849 issued States Bank; the South was not. He opposed an address to the Southern States calling the He protested against the removal of the decomposed of men of all parties. In that ad- alone favored the reception of petitions for the

than the supreme court of Massachusetts would have, if such petitions were addressed Bell had, with a few exceptions, acted with the North on sectional questions. Will they that respectable tribunal; yet a refusal to receive them has raised an outcry, that the repel the soft impeachment of their Massa-

The Duty of the South in the Event of

Lincoln's Election. This question is ably discussed by our friend of the Southern Journal, in a lengthy article from which we extract the following: What will the South do in the event of Mr.

Southern Douglas Elector for Breck-inridge.

It is question involving much—frought with the fate of a great Republic. It is one that should not be decided by the hot-headed fire-eaters, the John G. Stokes, a Douglas elector in the fogies of the country. The first would jum Tuskegee (Ala.) District, has declared for at decision rashly, and probably imperii the at decision rashly, and producty safety of the American people unneces the second would be governed entire selfish motives, and adopt whatever It seems to me that the present is no time for yielding one single iota of our constitutional rights, and whenever this Government fails to carry out the principle of "equal burdens to carry out the principle of "equal burdens a nap, and while in a state of mental torpor, await the working of events. The question mind of the great mass of the Southern peobeen sounded by people of the North, and now it behooves true hearted Southrons; men whose motto is "Liberty first and Union afterwards," to rally to the standard of "Southern ment is hopelessly surrendered into the hands whose motto is "Liberty first and Union arter wards," to rally to the standard of "Southern Equality."

Equality."

The Democratic party have placed before prompt them to use all the engines of official prompt them to use all the engines of official prompt them to use all the engines of official prompt them to use all the engines of official prompt them to use all the engines of official prompt them to use all the engines of official prompt them to use all the engines of official prompt them to use all the engines of official prompt them to use all the engines of official prompt them to use all the engines of official prompt them. power to suppress their peculiar institution, and abolish it, we think the South ought to

WELL PUT.-The Huntsville Democrat

Springs, and which will find an echo in every part of the Southern country. Here is the letter referred to:

To the Elistors of the Enquirer:

Woodlawn, Prince William Co., Va.,
September 13, 1860.

With this clear definition of Mr. Lincoln's words, Mr., Lincoln's Abvocaries and States words, Mr., Lincoln's south, of free Blates against the slave States—a very of extermination—to be continued relentlessly, until the one or the other shall be subdued, and all the States shall either become free or sia.e."

With this clear definition of Mr. Lincoln's words, Mr., Lincoln's south of the North against the South, of free Blates against the slave States—a very of external against

From the St. Louis Bulletin. Senator Green of Missisouri upon the Issues of the Day.

Senator Green was now called for, He Senator Green was now called for the playfully said that Sayers fought Heenan and found it hard to come to time. So it was with him, in following his eloquent friend; but he who has a heart like Gov. Polk will always find a friend. He would not stop to discuss the history of the Baltimore nominations, that was ably done by Col. Churchill he was a witness and participator in the Convention. He was determined to defend the Constitution and the Union and the rights of his constituents; and if in defence of these he was required to resign the his execution. This doctrine of coercing sovereign States, though old and familiar at the disputed by men who respected the Constitu-North, is new and unaccustomed to the people of the South. John Floyd, when Governor of Virginia, caused General Jackson to know that Virginia would not tolerate it, and Mr. Douglas will find his new role one of no little difficulty.

its, what would be the consequences? If in the

effected by a handful of troops, the force originally landed in Sicily not exceeding, at the outside, fourteen hundred men. No such feat

McLean, and finally nominated candidates in

which I have lived, and for which I would be willing to die—that man would have been Abraham Lincoln.

Who says now the radical opinions of Sewridge, except a few who have "checked thro" whose records we search in vain for a single ard and Lincoln are not identical?